NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

OMB No 1024-0018

**United States Department of the Interior**
**National Park Service**

**SENT TO D.C.**

10-10-08

## National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration For* (National Register Bulletin 16A) Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for 'not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instruction. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter or computer, to complete all items.

### 1. Name of Property

historic name: Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom & Warehouse

other names/site number:

### 2. Location

street and number: 2620 W. Washington Boulevard — N/A not for publication

city, town: Chicago — N/A vicinity

state: Illinois code: IL county: Cook County code: 031 zip code 60612-2030

### 3. State/Federal/Tribal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property ☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide X locally. ( ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — SHPO — Date 10-10-08

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ( ☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title — Date

State or Federal agency or Tribal Government

### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

| | Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action |
|---|---|---|
| ☐ entered in the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet. | | |
| ☐ determined eligible for the National Register. ☐ See continuation sheet. | | |
| ☐ determined not eligible for the National Register. | | |
| ☐ removed from the National Register. | | |
| ☐ other. (explain:) | | |

## 5. Classification

**Ownership of Property**
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- X private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

**Category of Property**
(Check only one box)

- X building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

**Number of Resources within Property**
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count )

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 0 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

**Name of related multiple property listing**
(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

N/A

**Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register**

N/A

## 6. Function or Use

**Historic Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing/Extraction

**Historic Subfunctions**
(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Warehouse

**Current Functions**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Industry/Processing/Extraction

**Current Subfunctions**
(Enter subcategories from instructions)

Warehouse

## 7. Description

**Architectural Classification**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th And 20th Century Revivals
Italian Renaissance

**Materials**
(Enter categories from instructions)

Foundation Concrete
Walls Brick
Terra Cotta

**Narrative Description**
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- X C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is

- A owned by religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

### Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

### Period of Significance

1924-1940

### Significant Dates

1924

### Significant Person

(Complete if criterion B is marked above)

N/A

### Cultural Affiliation

### Architect/Builder

Gerhardt, Sr., Paul

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

### Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

**Previous documentation on file (NPS:)**

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

☐ See continuation sheet for additional HABS/HAER documentation.

**Primary location of additional data:**

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State Agency
- Federal Agency
- Local Government
- X University (Repository Name: University of Wisconsin - Milwaukee)
- X Other (Repository Name: Chicago History Museum)

## 10. Geographical Data

**Acreage of Property:** 0.50

### UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

### Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

### Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Jennifer Kenny and Lara Ramsey, Preservation Specialist and Preservation Assistant

organization: Granacki Historic Consultants date: 5/22/2008

street & number: 1105 W. Chicago Avenue, Suite 201 telephone: (312) 421-1131

city or town: Chicago state: Illinois zip code: 60642-5772

## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

**Continuation Sheets**

**Maps**

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

**Photographs**

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property

**Additional items**
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

## Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name: Lawrence A. Kerner, 2620 Washington, LLC

street & number: 1516 N. Sandberg Terrace #2803 telephone: (312) 909-9595

city or town: Chicago state: Illinois zip code: 60610-0000

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

### SUMMARY

The Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building is a substantial loft industrial building located in the East Garfield Park community area on Chicago's west side. The original 99x190x70 design by noted Chicago architect Paul Gerhardt, Sr. was executed in 1924-25 as a six-story mercantile building of reinforced concrete, flat slab construction with pressed brick and terra cotta exterior. Since firms in mercantile buildings of the early 20th-century required rail service to move their products, the Lindemann & Hoverson Company of Milwaukee constructed their building aside an offshoot of the Chicago & North Western Railway tracks, which met the main line to the north at Kinzie Street and connected with a rail yard to the south at 16th Street. Today, the L & H building is a rare remaining extant example of early 20th-century utilitarian buildings within East Garfield Park's industrial corridor, representing this era of industrial development. Additionally, it was recognized in the 1971-75 Illinois Historic Structures Survey as a O-rated building.

### LOCATION AND SETTING

The Lindemann & Hoverson Company (L & H) Showroom and Warehouse at 2620 West Washington Street, is located approximately four miles west of Chicago's Loop in the East Garfield Park community area. East Garfield Park is a west side neighborhood located south and west of the Chicago & North Western Railroad Tracks, North of Taylor and Arthington Streets, and east of Hamlin Street. The name sake and focus of the community is Garfield Park, a 184-acre public park begun in 1871 whose entirety is at the western end of the community area. Although recreational opportunities initially drew residential development to East Garfield Park in the late 19th-century, today land use in the community is mixed. Residential areas within the neighborhood contain housing stock that mostly predates World War I. In its early history, east Garfield Park was an affluent community, with impressive housing built for moneyed clientele along the boulevards (Washington Boulevard and Warren Boulevard) and on blocks nearest to Garfield Park. Some of these buildings survive, although a great number of residential buildings have been removed or lost during a period of disinvestment after World War II. Between 1970

and 1990, East Garfield Park experienced a 47 percent net loss in housing units.[1] Commercial and industrial areas have fared similarly, leaving numerous vacant lots scattered through the community. In recent years, following the construction of the United Center basketball and hockey arena, East Garfield Park has experienced some rejuvenation in its real estate market, particularly with infill housing. Industrial areas have also received some investment, particularly due to city incentives.

Industrial uses in East Garfield Park are clustered around railroad lines that pass through the area, particularly hugging the Chicago & North Western Railway tracks just east of Talman Avenue, along Kedzie Avenue, and along Lake Street where the CTA's green line elevated tracks are located. The L & H Co. building is situated in an industrial corridor along the Chicago & North Western Railway and Penn Central tracks at the eastern edge of the East Garfield Park community. The Chicago and North Western rail sidings are immediately adjacent to the east façade of the Lindemann & Hoverson Company building. Chicago's industrial corridors, scattered throughout the city's neighborhoods, are late 19th- and early 20th-century linear groupings of factory and warehouse buildings concentrated along railroad lines. On the west side, including the East Garfield Park, West Garfield Park, Humboldt Park and Near West Side neighborhoods, an historic industrial corridor sprung up adjacent to the Chicago and North Western Railway, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (aka Panhandle or later the Penn Central Railroad) and along the Lake Street Elevated line. Today, the bulk of this corridor is referred to as the Kinzie Industrial Corridor, named for Kinzie Avenue where the Chicago & North Western Railway (then the Chicago & Galena Union R.R.) laid tracks as early as 1857.

Like most of Chicago, the East Garfield Park neighborhood was laid out in a standard orthogonal grid. Breaking from the grid is Fifth Avenue which runs diagonally through the heart of the community. A major expressway, the Eisenhower or Interstate 290, was opened in December 1961[2] and runs east to west bisecting the south end of the neighborhood. Passenger service is found on the Chicago Transit Authority's Elevated Green Line, formerly known as the Lake Street Elevated. This elevated railroad services passengers from Chicago's Loop out to Harlem Avenue in the western suburb of Oak Park.

[1] Local Community Fact Book, Chicago Metropolitan Area. 1990 .Chicago: University of Illinois at Chicago, 1990, p. 100.
[2] Christensen, Daphne, editor. *Chicago Public Works: A History*, p. 232.

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

## ARCHITECTURAL DESCRIPTION

The L & H Building is situated on a little less than a half-acre site between Washington Boulevard, Talman Avenue, and Maypole Street, with its principal address at 2620 West Washington Boulevard. Construction on the building began in 1924, with a building permit (no. 91271) issued by the City of Chicago on May 26, 1924. The permit called for a six-story brick, mercantile building, 99'2"x190'10"x70' in size, to be built at a cost of $500,000. The contractor of record was Great Lakes Construction Company and the architect was Paul Gerhardt. According to building permits, the building had a completion date of January 28, 1925 and interior alterations took place in December 1928 and August 1941. Architectural drawings indicate window removal and infill occurred in 1979.[3]

### EXTERIOR

The 91,800 square foot Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse is a six-story pressed brick and terra cotta building with a rectangular plan. The principal façade, with five bays, faces south on Washington Boulevard, while the longitudinal sides with ten bays, face west on Talman Avenue and east onto the Chicago and North Western Railroad Tracks. The rear façade along Maypole Street, is five bays across, like the Washington Boulevard facade.

Paul Gerhardt, Sr.'s design for the L & H building combines a typical 1920s flat slab reinforced concrete structure with a pressed brick and finely detailed terra cotta exterior. Its flat slab reinforced concrete structure is displayed in the simple grid appearance of its applied pressed brick exterior facades. Bays are divided by soaring vertical brick piers and floors are divided by equally-wide brick panels accented with circular terra cotta medallions.

The brick grid is conspicuously interrupted by the introduction of a striking two-story, white terra cotta base that visibly indicates the showroom portion of this mercantile building. Elegant fluted terra cotta pilasters divide bays along the first and second stories of the front façade and

[3] City of Chicago Building Permit Records. Sundry permit number 51152, Interior alterations, December 20, 1928 and Sundry permit number 126916, Interior alterations, August 6, 1941. Architectural Drawings for General Mailing Service. Dated May 25, 1979, Thomas Donovan Eckhardt, architect.

part of the west side façade. Above the pilasters is a terra cotta frieze displaying a repeated Greek key motif and rosettes. The ground floor once featured large display windows in four bays on the front and two bays wrapping around the west side. The easternmost bay on the front façade housed the principal entry. Here is a classical pediment topping a double door entry, sidelights and transoms. The frieze above the pilasters has a Greek key design and rosettes, while the foliated cornice is punctuated with lion heads. This terra cotta exterior also serves to mark the first floor showroom space whose interior has terra cotta lined columns and walls throughout the front of the first floor. The entry into the showroom appears to have been through the principal building entry which also features a terra cotta mantelpiece. The introduction of terra cotta rectangular panels with winged horses (Pegasus) and projecting cornices cap the exterior design. Circular panels with central rosettes and draping garland mark the capitals of the vertical brick piers dividing bays on three sides of the building and wrapping the corner into each of the end bays on the east (railroad) facade. There is other foliated ornament in the cornice itself. Besides terra cotta ornament, the building's brickwork is also notable. Window and door openings are accented with brick soldiercourse lintels and brick dentils just below terra cotta sills. Brickwork also accents the classically inspired three-bay truck façade, framed by a slightly projecting brick portico, with brick dentil frieze, brick pilasters, and terra cotta panels.

The west (Talman Avenue) façade of the building has a secondary entrance. Here a few of the original multi-light metal sash are still in place. The Talman Avenue façade also contains a three-bay truck loading dock where the company's products could be brought in and out of the building and into the adjacent showroom. The loading dock doors have been replaced with overhead metal doors. The north façade has similar brick and terra cotta treatment, and like the west façade, houses a fire escape and a secondary entrance.

The north (Maypole Avenue) façade is similar to the west façade in architectural treatment. Again, bays are divided by soaring vertical brick piers and floors are divided by equally-wide brick panels accented with circular terra cotta medallions. Original multilight metal windows are found at the first floor, while windows on the five floors above have been blocked in. The westernmost opening on this façade has been enlarged slightly to accommodate a truck dock with overhead metal door. The remainder of the original window opening has been bricked in. Another secondary door is found on this façade, in the second bay from the east.

The east (railroad) façade is otherwise less ornate in detailing. Clearly, service dock openings also line this façade, where rail transit is situated. These openings and almost all window openings were infilled with concrete block in 1979. The exceptions are selected openings on the first floor which retain grouped metal multilight windows with pivoted hopper openings. According to historic photographs, window openings originally had three grouped fixed metal sash with pivoting metal hopper windows at the center.

Metal fire escapes, supplied by the Standard Fire Escape Company of Chicago, still appear on the Talman Avenue (west) and Maypole Avenue (north) facades. At one time, a water tank was located towards the east end of the building on the roof. The brick platform still remains indicating its former location. Adjacent to the platform is a brick rectangular tower.

INTERIOR

The interior of the L & H Co. Building features a concrete skeletal form employing the flat slab mushroom system variant. This variant has vast expanses of large round columns topped with flared capitals. This system, with its flat ceiling uninterrupted by cross girders, allows for easy installation of unbroken mechanical conduit, pipes, and ducts. All floors throughout the building are concrete, with the exception of the showroom.

The interior of the L & H Co. Building was designed for two purposes: the first was to house a company showroom with attractive finishes to highlight the company's products, while the remainder of the building was to accommodate a warehouse with optimum functional utility. Both types of spaces are still clearly marked by interior finishes and treatments. Just inside the main entrance off of Washington Boulevard is the main lobby, two steps up from ground level, with white glazed terra cotta tile walls and ornamental plaster crown moldings. A fireplace, with terra cotta mantel and foliated rectangular panel above, graces the east wall. Sometime after 1941,[4] the lobby was shortened to the north, divided with partition walls and the ceiling was lowered. However, terra cotta tile, decorative frieze, and decorative plaster crown and cove molding still indicate the original space. At the rear of the lobby are the main staircase and a

[4] In 1941, architectural drawings were prepared for the International Register Company, showing the insertion of most partition walls. However, architectural drawings dated 1979 do not show existing partition walls in the lobby and showroom spaces on the first floor plan

passenger elevator. The main staircase retains white, glazed terra cotta tile up to the level of the second floor landing, terrazzo steps and landing floors, and simple metal stair post and rails.

Through wood double doors on the west wall of the first floor lobby is the original showroom. This space was partitioned as part of a 1941 remodeling to house four personnel offices and a conference room for the International Register Company. Today, almost all partitions for the personnel offices from 1941 have been removed with the exception of the farthest west wall of these offices. Left are the wood paneled partition walls for the conference room and original terra cotta tile and plaster crown molding that still indicate the original showroom space. Similar to the lobby are glazed white terra cotta frieze and tile that line the walls with decorative plaster crown and coved molding above. Pilasters along the showroom walls have octagonal white glazed, terra cotta panel inserts with decorative urn designs and a tile frieze above with rosettes. Along the north wall of the showroom are three entry doors that are treated with a terra cotta flat arch tile entablature with fluted tile frieze and centrally placed rosette. Beyond these doors are bathrooms and another staircase. Terrazzo floors are found throughout the principal first floor spaces: the lobby and showroom.

The residual spaces on the first floor were built for warehouse purposes and are utilitarian in appearance. At the center of the building at the west end is the concrete loading platform and three bay truck dock. Adjacent to the truck dock is the secondary entrance and staircase, with simple utilitarian finishes including post and pipe railings, metal risers and stringers, metal floors at landings. Directly across from the truck dock on the east wall is a freight elevator bay, with two elevators. With the exception of a fenced electrical room at the northeast corner of the first floor and a mechanical platform, the remainder of the space is open and unfinished.

The remaining five floors are reached by two staircases: the principal staircase at the southeast end of the building and the secondary staircase at the west central part of the building. Built originally for warehouse purposes, these five floors are mainly open and unfinished, with concrete columns. Each floor now has a partitioned office in the southeast corner, constructed by individual tenants at different times after 1941. Bathroom facilities and access to the freight elevator are found on each floor.

INTEGRITY

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

The L & H Building possesses much of its original integrity. The exterior structural system with its distinctive applied pressed brick and architectural terra cotta remains in situ and in good condition. Although most of the original windows were infilled with concrete block in 1979, the original window configuration can be identified from remaining extant windows and historic photos, permitting a re-creation of the complete historic appearance of the exterior. On the interior, the decorative lobby and showroom spaces still gleam in terra cotta tile, the flat slab mushroom system is visible, and functional, unadorned warehouse spaces are intact. The first floor main lobby and showroom plans have been slightly altered with partitioned walls from 1941. However, the original lobby and showroom room configurations are apparent from decorative tile and details of the walls and ceilings and can be restored. The principal and secondary staircases remain in place, as do the loading dock and elevator bays.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

### SUMMARY

The Lindemann & Hoverson (L & H) Company Showroom and Warehouse building, located at 2620 W. Washington Boulevard in Chicago, is locally eligible for National Register listing under criterion C, architecture, as a rare industrial design by noted late 19th- and early 20th-century Chicago architect Paul Gerhardt, Sr. The building was constructed in 1924 as a sales showroom and warehouse for Milwaukee-based Lindemann & Hoverson Company, which specialized in the manufacture of a wide range of heating devices, including stoves, ranges, and water heaters, as well as kitchen appliances like hot plates and waffle irons. L & H Company occupied this Chicago location for 17 years from 1924 until 1941. Architect Paul Gerhardt, Sr., whose 50-year career includes celebrated designs for Cook County Hospital and a number of monumental schools for the City of Chicago, was also a pioneer designer of reinforced concrete industrial buildings. The L & H Company Showroom and Warehouse is one of Gerhardt's few known industrial buildings that is extant, and features an elegant terra cotta-clad showroom on its first floor, as well as classical white glazed terra cotta ornamentation along the first story façade and at the roof line.

### HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE EAST GARFIELD PARK COMMUNITY AREA

The L & H Company Showroom and Warehouse was built in 1924 in East Garfield Park, a west side community area of Chicago. East Garfield Park's beginnings date to the late 19th-century, a time when it did not experience much settlement and development. On February 27, 1869, when the area was mostly prairie and marshes, the City of Chicago annexed west side lands from Western Avenue to Pulaski Avenue and North Avenue to about 39th Street.[5] In that same year, the West Park Commission of Chicago began planning a series of pleasure grounds to meet the needs of west side residents. Initially called the Upper, Central and Lower Parks, they were later renamed Humboldt, Garfield and Douglas Parks. Garfield Park was renamed following the 1881 assassination of U. S. President James A. Garfield. Between 1871 and 1874, the 184-acre park

[5] *Map of Chicago showing growth of the city by annexations*. Chicago : s.n., 1911. University of Chicago, Regenstein Library Collections.

was developed on the western edge of the East Garfield Park community area.[6] With the park's construction, real estate interest was expected in the areas surrounding the new park. In anticipation of residential development, the city invested some municipal services including the extension of street car service westward from the Loop along Madison Street. Nonetheless, residential real estate activity was not blossoming as expected during East Garfield Park's first decades. Some affluent Chicagoans built large scale homes on the status-filled boulevards and in pockets near Garfield Park. When the Lake Street Elevated "L" line, also known as the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated, opened in October 1893,[7] it was hoped that passenger service would expand residential opportunities, particularly for the working classes. However, unreliable transportation and the corruption of the West Park Commission, which delayed the full potential of Garfield Park, both discouraged residential development.[8]

A weak residential market in East Garfield Park gave rise to opportunities for other types of development. Chicago, with its extensive railroad network in the 19th- and early 20th-century, was to become one of the nation's manufacturing and warehouse centers. Through the city's west side, railroad tracks were laid by the Chicago & North Western Railway, the Belt Railway, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad (Panhandle), and the Chicago, Minneapolis & St. Paul RR. The Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, the predecessor to the Chicago and North Western Railway, was the earliest to lay tracks on the west side, establishing itself along Kinzie Street by 1857. The Kinzie Industrial Corridor, at the north end of East Garfield Park, was one of the city's earliest and largest industrial corridors. Characterized by warehouse and factory buildings that hug the rail lines, industrial corridors are visual reminders of the importance and advantages offered by rail freight service in late 19th- and early 20th-century Chicago.

Low land values and taxes led to increased industrial development on Chicago's East Garfield Park neighborhood between 1900 and 1914, particularly along its railroad tracks.[9] In 1905-06, Chicago's largest mercantile facility of its time was constructed by Sears, Roebuck & Company

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[6] Sniderman, Julia, Bart Ryckbosh, and Joan Pomerane. *National Register of Historic Places Registration Form. Garfield Park*. March 4, 1993, Section 7, p. 1.
[7] Moffat, Bruce G. The "L:" The Development of Chicago's Rapid Transit System, 1888-1932, p. 62.
[8] "East Garfield Park" in the *Encyclopedia of Chicago*. Pp. 252-253.
[9] "East Garfield Park" in Local Community Fact Book Chicago Metropolitan Area,1980, p. 72.

at the community border of East Garfield Park and North Lawndale. The four-block long plant, designed by the architectural firm of Nimmons and Fellows, contained a merchandise building, four-story printing building, a fireproof office building known as the administration building, machinery building, and power house. Many companies learned from the design of the Sears plant, particularly those who sold goods through catalogs, handled orders, and used freight service for delivery. Visually appealing and well-built, the Sears, Roebuck & Company plant not only was successful in exhibiting how utilitarian designs could be functional and eye-catching, it also solidified the West Side as a principal industrial area of Chicago. Soon, others would follow Sears' lead and establish and build in the area, including the L & H Company of Milwaukee, who looked for a new site for their showroom in 1924.

The Lindemann & Hoverson Company selected a site for their showroom and warehouse along an important offshoot rail line from the C & NW main line and rail yards and shared with the P. C. C. & St. L. RR. Along this north-south offshoot developed another industrial corridor, spilling outward from the larger Kinzie corridor. In the 1890s, there were companies established alongside the tracks on Talman Avenue (west side) and Rockwell Street (east side), mixed in with residential flat buildings. By 1896, companies included the M. C. Bullock Manufacturing Company (Iron workers); Swift & Company's Madison Street Market; Armour & Company's Wholesale Meats; the West Chicago Street Railroad Company's Cable Power House, Banner Brewing Company, Western Fuel Company Coal Yard; and the Boyd, Stickney & Company Coal Sheds. By the 1920s, additional industrial development was occurring. Companies included the Sullivan Machinery Company, manufacturers of mining machinery; Nelson K. Reese Wholesale Flour & Sugar Company; Hoffman Brothers Beverage Manufacturing Company; Borden Farm Products, Inc.; Savage Brothers Company, manufacturer of candy making machinery; Standard Galvanizing Company; Columbia Naval Stores Company; and the Chicago Cooperage Company.

East Garfield Park experienced decades of decline following World War II. Older housing stock deteriorated and neighborhood residents were displaced due to the construction of the Eisenhower Expressway. Public housing was constructed by the Chicago Housing Authority adjacent to the Expressway including Harrison Courts, an elevator building project from 1950-52 at Harrison Street and Sacramento Boulevard; Maplewood Courts, another elevator building project from 1950-52 at Van Buren Street and Maplewood Avenue; and Rockwell Gardens a

fifteen-acre project located between Western Avenue, Van Buren Street, Monroe Street, and Rockwell Street (1954-1961).[10] As industry depended less on rail service and more on truck transportation, many companies moved out of the city. In East Garfield Park, this trend is reflected in the gradual disappearance of the neighborhood's warehouse and manufacturing buildings. Today, the L & H Company Showroom and Warehouse is one of the few early 20th-century historic industrial buildings remaining that represents development on the north-south C & NW and P.C.C. & St. L. rail lines between Kinzie Avenue and the Eisenhower Expressway.

In order to further evaluate L & H's architectural significance, the Chicago Historic Resources Survey was consulted. The Chicago Historic Resources Survey rated four manufacturing buildings in the East Garfield Park (27)and West Garfield Park (26) community areas as "Orange" or significant in the context of the local community:

E-Z Polish Building, 3017 W. Carroll Avenue, built 1905, Frank Lloyd Wright, architect
Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company, 3052 W. Carroll Avenue, built 1926
4015 W. Carroll Avenue, built 1947
4305 W. Madison Street, built 1916, Albert Kahn, architect (demolished)

Of the four, only one—the Egyptian Lacquer Manufacturing Company—was constructed in the 1920s. Although the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Company warehouse was not among those listed in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey, the building is listed on the Illinois Historic Structures Survey (rated O).

## A. J. LINDEMANN & H. C. HOVERSON COMPANY

When the A. J. Lindemann & H. C. Hoverson Company of Milwaukee, WI decided to open a showroom and warehouse in 1924 in Chicago's East Garfield Park community area, they were already an established firm. Lindemann & Hoverson Company, incorporated in 1890, had its beginnings in the mid-1870s as a small hardware store started by Albert J. Lindemann and his father, John, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. The father-son team soon expanded the business with light metal work and "tinning," and by the time Albert teamed up with partner H. C. Hoverson in

[10] Bowly, Jr., Devereux. The Poorhouse: Subsidized Housing in Chicago, 1895-1976, pp. 69-71 and 121.

1890, the firm was doing a brisk business selling light steel cooking utensils and pans as well as solid fuel stoves and ranges.

The newly-formed company opened a five-story factory on Hanover Street in Milwaukee, employing over 200 people in the manufacture of its wood and coal burning stoves. They also opened their first office in Chicago, at 620 Orleans Street. This location served as their headquarters and sales center in the city until the construction of the L & H building in 1924. Although the company offered a wide variety of products, they were best known for their ornate stove designs, many of which were patented.

The Lindemann & Hoverson Company continued to expand in the decades after their incorporation, evolving and broadening their product range as wood and coal gave way to gas and oil. The company reached its peak in the mid-1920s, with the introduction of a complete line of electric ranges and small electric appliances, including toaster ovens, hot plates, waffle irons, and lanterns. At the same time it opened a sprawling 10-acre factory complex on Cleveland Avenue in Milwaukee that housed more than 1000 workers. It is not surprising, that it was during this period that the company chose to construct a new showroom and office space in Chicago.

In 1924, Lindemann & Hoverson Company purchased a property owned by the Chicago & North Western Railway (C & NW). Aside the C & NW tracks that ran north and south at Talman Avenue and branched off of the main line to the north at Kinzie Street, L & H constructed their 99x190x70 brick and terra cotta mercantile building. The company's action made headlines, particularly when the real estate column in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* reported on the construction of this important $475,000 warehouse. Al Chase wrote:

> Contracts were let yesterday and work is to start at once on a six story warehouse and office building, to cost $475,000 and to occupy the entire block of west frontage on Talman, extending from Washington Boulevard to Park avenue and east to the Chicago and Northwestern tracks. It will be erected by the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Company of Milwaukee, makers of various kinds of stoves and ranges, from plans by Architect Paul Gehrhardt (sic). The stove concern will use two or three floors and rent the balance. There'll be offices on each floor on the boulevard side of the new building, with

> the balance of the space for warehouse purposes. The property, 190 feet on Talman and 80 feet on both Washington and Park, was bought from the Northwestern railroad for $45,000. The buyer is one of the oldest concerns of its kind in the middle west, having operated a factory in Milwaukee for forty years. It has maintained a Chicago branch at 620 Orleans for thirty years. George W. Rue is manager.[11]

Lindeman & Hoverson Company continued to prosper until the late 1930s, when a series of bitter labor disputes compromised production. The company discontinued its line of small electric appliances, leaving intact the manufacture of stove, ranges, and heaters. A. J. Lindemann retired as president of the company in 1939, just two years before his death. Lindemann's son Eugene took over the running of the company. In 1941, L & H Company left their showroom and warehouse on Washington Boulevard, which became occupied by the International Register Company of Chicago. In 1958, L & H was bought by Chilton Metal Products, Inc. and Otto A. Boheim, both of Wisconsin.[12]

PAUL GERHARDT, SR. (1863-1951)

When Lindemann & Hoverson Company sought an architect for their new building in Chicago, they looked for an expert in industrial building design. Chicago's emergence as a major U.S. manufacturing center is coincident with its legacy of historic, architect-designed industrial buildings dating from the late 19th- through the 20th-century. The city offered considerable work and exciting challenges to architects who could offer high-quality manufacturing and warehouse design. Experimentation by architects led to pioneering achievements in concrete engineering and innovative and pleasing industrial building design in Chicago. Chicago architects such as Alfred Alschuler, George C. Nimmons, Howard Van Doren Shaw, and Richard Schmidt are recognized for having forwarded the industrial factory from earlier featureless structures to aesthetically pleasing designs. Another of these pioneering architects was German-born Paul Gerhardt, Sr., the architect of the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Company warehouse building, whose arrival in the U.S. was due to his industrial building expertise.

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[11] Chase, Al. "Plan $475,000 Warehouse." *Chicago Daily Tribune*. March 13, 1924, p. 23.
[12] Finding Aid to the A. J. Lindemann & Hoverson Company (Milwaukee, Wis.) Records, 1888-1981. UWM Manuscript Collection 93. University Manuscript Collection. Golda Meir Library. University of Wisconsin--Milwaukee.

Paul Gerhardt, Sr. was a noted late 19th- and 20th-century Chicago architect who specialized in designing large institutional and industrial buildings. Born in Dobeln, Saxony, Germany on December 24, 1863, Gerhardt attended the Royal Academy in Leipzig and earned an engineering degree at the Technical University of Hanover in 1884.[13] After his graduation, he was awarded a scholarship to study ancient buildings in Italy and Egypt. Gerhardt first came to the United States in 1890, at the behest of the German Textile Corporation, to design and construct spinning mills.[14] His expertise with textile mills led to an understanding of utilitarian forms and industrial processes, leading him to design one of the largest mills in the United States when built: the Botany Worsted Mill in Passaic, New Jersey. The Botany Worsted Mill Historic District was honored with listing on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991. Gerhardt continued to take commissions for other large manufacturing facilities throughout his career, including several mill complexes. Plant for International Gas Engine Company, LaPorte, IN (1904), and a distillery in Elgin, Illinois.

In 1893, soon after his arrival in Chicago, Gerhardt started his own architectural firm, taking on various residential, commercial, and industrial projects. Two years later, he became a naturalized citizen of the U. S. The first decade of the twentieth century seems to have been prolific for Gerhardt, whose list of projects from the *American Contractor* alone number nearly 70 between 1898 and 1910.[15] Projects announced in the *Chicago Daily Tribune* from that period include apartment and flat buildings, such as the Portage brownstone "Roseberry Flats" on Elaine Street (1896). Additionally, by 1910, Gerhardt was the architect for "many warehouses, mercantile buildings, and hotels" in and around Chicago. [16] He became a member of the Chicago Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Illinois Society of Architects.

According to Frank A. Randall's *History of the Development of Building Construction in Chicago*, Gerhardt's works of the period include: the Hall Building (1908, demolished), 440-472 W. Superior Street, a seven-story industrial building of heavy mill construction; the pioneering Winston Building (1911, demolished), 341-349 E. Ohio Street, a seven-story

[13] Geraniotis, Roula M. German Architects in Nineteenth-Century Chicago, p. 146.
[14] *Ibid.*
[15] "Index to the American Contractor's Chicago Building Permit Column, 1898-1912." Database on Chicago History Museum web site, visited on January 23, 2008.
[16] *Who's Who in Chicago*, 1926, p.332.

industrial building of flat slab construction and concrete exterior; and the Hearst Building Addition (demolished), 326 W. Madison Street, three-story addition. Some of his most noted designs in his early career in Chicago were hotels and restaurants for German clientele, including an earlier Bismarck Hotel, the Rienzi restaurant[17] and at least ten tavern buildings in Chicago for the Pabst Brewing Company constructed between 1898 and 1910.[18] Pabst Brewing Company, like other contemporary Midwestern brewers such as Schlitz, were constructing local taverns on neighborhood corner lots as outposts for their product. While Paul Gerhardt, Sr. maintained numerous client contacts within the German community in Chicago he, like other German architects of his day, maintained a cultural connection with his home country, particularly for architectural inspiration and ideas.[19]

In December of 1910, Gerhardt was picked to replace William Holabird as Cook County architect. Soon after, the Cook County board responded to concerns about the safety of the existing county hospital building by announcing that a new building would be constructed. In his new post as county architect, Gerhardt drew up designs for the new hospital, an impressive and recognized Beaux Arts building that still stands today along Harrison Street. Gerhardt would not remain on as county architect long enough to see the hospital completed. There were numerous clashes with the Cook County board over the hospital building and other issues. Eventually, Gerhardt was forced to resign his post as County Architect to Richard Schmidt in January of 1913, but the design of the hospital, which was completed within the year, was Gerhardt's, and remains one of his best-known buildings.

His son, Paul Gerhardt, Jr., FAIA, who had joined his father's firm following graduation from Yale University in 1921, succeeded him as City Architect in 1929. After leaving his position as county architect, Gerhardt, Sr. returned to private practice until 1928, when he was chosen to serve as supervising architect for the Chicago Board of Education. Some of the more notable school buildings designed by Gerhardt during his three-year tenure include the mammoth Lane Technical High School at 2501 W. Addison (1930) and ornamental Von Steuben High School at 5021-55 N. Kimball.

[17] Hofmeister, Rudolph A. *The Germans of Chicago*, p. 254.
[18] American Contractor Database, Chicago History Museum web site.
[19] Geraniotis, Roula M. *German Architects in Nineteenth-Century Chicago*, p. 2.

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

Paul Gerhardt designed the L & H Company Mercantile Building between his position as Cook County architect and architect for the Chicago Board of Education. According to notices in the *Chicago Tribune*, Gerhardt continued to take commissions similar to those he had in the first decade of the twentieth century, including hotels, multi-family residences, mercantile and manufacturing buildings, and some commercial structures. Some of the known buildings Gerhardt designed in Chicago during this time period, including the Three Links Temple, now DANK-HAUS (a German cultural center) at 4740-48 N. Western Avenue; the Schlake Dye Works Plant, 4203 W. Grand Avenue (1921); the Fraternal Order of Eagles Building (c. 1921, demolished), Carpenters' District Council Building, Midland Club, and the Edgewater Athletic Club (c. 1928, demolished). Many buildings designed by Gerhardt were announced in local newspapers and architectural publications were for hotels, small commercial buildings, and apartment buildings.

The L & H showroom and warehouse is one of the rare known examples of Paul Gerhardt's industrial designs in the city. Although a variety of sources state that Gerhardt designed many mercantile buildings and warehouses in Chicago during his architectural career, very few of those buildings are known today. Of the thirteen buildings attributed to Gerhardt in the Chicago Historic Resources Survey, only two— the Ontario Building at 411 W. Ontario Street (1916), a manufacturing building and the Marty Building at 216 W. Ohio Street (1915), a mercantile building with Renaissance Revival-style inspiration —appear to be industrial. Two other commercial buildings—the magnificent Egyptian Revival-style Marmon Hupmobile Showroom at 4015 N. Sheridan Road (1920), and a refined Tudor Revival-style commercial building at 920 N. Clark Street (1915, demolished)—are also orange rated. The rest are either residential or school buildings from Gerhardt's tenure as architect for the Chicago Board of Education.

Although Paul Gerhardt, Sr. is best known for his municipal and school designs, he was a pioneer in industrial architecture for his efforts to increase the glazed wall area of reinforced concrete buildings. In 1917, Gerhardt patented a new type of industrial reinforced concrete loft design, particularly for introducing continuous sash or window walls to industrial buildings. Patent number 1,243,281, dated October 16, 1917 was created to solve illumination problems for multi-story industrial buildings. Multi-story structures were a solution for companies who built in areas where land costs were high and production area had to be maximized. They often were too dark for skillful workers to be efficient, so Gerhardt illuminated the spaces by

introducing the supporting floor columns in back of the sash line and extended floor slabs six inches to allow for continuous window walls. Gerhardt's Winston Building (1917, demolished), 341-349 E. Ohio Street, a seven-story industrial building of flat slab construction and concrete exterior was considered the first structure of this construction type.[20]

Seven years after his patent, Paul Gerhardt, Sr. was hired as architect for the Lindemann & Hoverson Company Warehouse & Showroom in 1924. The building is of flat slab, reinforced concrete loft-type construction, the preferred industrial building type in Chicago after 1900, and although it has wide window bays, did not utilize his patented design.

## INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE AND THE L & H WAREHOUSE AND SHOWROOM

The industrial building, as a specific building type, was first created after 1800 when manufacturing shifted away from individual artisans laboring in small workshops to a process that involved a series of large, task-related machines used to create a single product. This introduced the need for special purpose structures designed and built just for industry. As industrialization progressed, the industrial building combined the functional and economic requirements of factory management in assembly lines, standardization, and production efficiency with new architectural design and construction types. Many early industrial buildings were one-story buildings, however in urban areas where land values were high and space was in demand, the industrial building evolved into a new type: the multi-story industrial loft building. The Lindemann & Hoverson Company Warehouse and Showroom is defined as a multi-story industrial loft building.

The loft is the most common industrial building type and is generally rectangular, with load-bearing or window walls and a flat roof. These multi-story structures are supported by one of several types of construction - standard mill timber frame, reinforced concrete post and beam, or steel skeleton construction. The loft is multi-purpose and can be used for manufacturing and assembly operations, materials storage, office and support functions, machine shop and equipment repair, and a variety of other industry-specific uses.

[20] Bradley, p. 172.

The loft evolved from a need for larger spaces and well-supported floors for machinery. Textile mills were the first to turn to tall, multi-story industrial structures. Known as standard mill construction, these early lofts had a framework of heavy wood columns supporting timber beams, and small wood, double hung windows penetrating thick masonry exterior walls. Wood plank sub-floors were laid flat with wood strip finished flooring laid either crosswise or diagonally. A flat roof had tar/asphalt and gravel. Variations on standard mill construction can include cast iron columns on the lower floors for strength, steel beams tied into timber posts, or floor planks laid on edge. By the end of the 19th century, uniform, rectangular brick and timber frame mill structures had become the norm for many industries.

Reinforced concrete became the primary structural material for multi-story loft construction after 1900 (although some timber frame construction continued to be built into the 1910s). This material permitted a structural skeleton with wide areas between columns to be filled with windows for maximum daylight. Structures of concrete were more fire-resistant, less susceptible to vibration, cleaner and safer than wood or load-bearing brick. Raw materials for this type of construction (sand, aggregate, and cement) were readily available.

Reinforced concrete construction, as found in the L & H Warehouse and Showroom, is characterized by a framework of concrete columns and beams forming a grid that provides the entire structural support for the building. Freed from load-bearing, exterior walls could be curtain walls with large expanses of windows. Traditional double hung sash were still employed although multi-light steel sash were favored for providing more light and ventilation. Typical window configurations included operable center pivot, awning, or hopper sections that opened with rods or pull chains. Ceilings were characteristically 12-14 feet tall and the structures had flat roofs similar to mill construction.

Two variations of reinforced concrete construction were employed in the early 20th century: beam and girder construction and flat slab construction. Beam and girder comprises a network of concrete columns and crossbeams, sometimes with additional girders between the beams, supporting a concrete or hollow tile floor. Flat slab construction, as seen in L & H, features wide, usually round columns having flared tops that support broad, flat, concrete plates. These columns and plates in turn support a reinforced concrete floor slab of uniform thickness with no dropped

beams. This became the preferred method after 1920 because it permitted easy installation of uninterrupted conduit and ducts along the ceilings.

The first American patents in reinforced concrete construction were attained in the late 1860s. In 1875, the first successful reinforced concrete building was constructed by engineer William Ward in Port Chester, New York. Experiments by engineers in the late 19th century and early 20th century furthered the use of reinforced concrete. French engineer Francois Hennebique patented early prefabricated systems; San Francisco engineer Ernest L. Ransome conducted groundbreaking work with twisted reinforcing rods and a 1902 patented skeletal form of reinforced concrete construction; and Minneapolis engineer C.A.P. Turner led innovations in flat slab floor construction. Pioneering achievements in concrete engineering challenged Chicago architects to create improved, innovative and eye-catching industrial building designs.

Paul Gerhardt, Sr.'s design for the L & H Company Warehouse and showroom is an industrial loft with reinforced concrete, flat slab construction. Gerhardt, as a pioneer in reinforced concrete construction, naturally chose this type of loft construction for its fireproof, strength, and vibration-free qualities. Additionally, this type of construction, with open floor plans that could accommodate a variety of uses, was especially suited for the L & H Company, which planned to occupy the first three floors of the building and rent out the rest as office and warehouse space.

The "Mushroom System" of flat slab construction present at the L & H Company Building was first developed by civil engineer Claude A. P. Turner around 1905 and published in *Western Architect* in May 1907. The "Mushroom System" embedded reinforcing bars in the floor slabs, extending from column to column. The structural system named for the flared shape of the concrete column heads that spread the weight of the floors is readily apparent throughout the building.

From a design perspective, reinforced concrete loft structures built between 1900 and 1930 displayed a remarkable uniformity on both the exterior and interior. They shared the same rectangular shape, exposed concrete skeleton, minimal ornament, flat roofs, repeated interior bays, and expansive window walls. Because of this standardization, lofts were often utilitarian structures designed by engineers, without benefit of an architect. Lesser-known firms borrowed the new technology from trade publications and offered their services to economy-minded

industrialists. Yet, a handful of architects, including those based in Chicago, brought attention to refining techniques in reinforced concrete construction and inserted architectural interest into what had once been featureless construction. Better industrial buildings of this era in Chicago reflect experimentation with wall treatments and decorative elements either by integrating dramatic decorative detailing based on past historic styles or by expressing modernity in proportional designs with simplified ornamentation. Paul Gerhardt, Sr., provided the Lindemann and Hoverson Company with a successful and functional design that elegantly expressed the building's merchantile function with its decorative exterior treatment.

Paul Gerhardt was a pioneer in the introduction of continuous sash to multi-story industrial loft buildings. However, his client was looking for a warehouse and showroom structure that did not demand high levels of light for efficient production. Instead, Gerhardt did not introduce window walls but focused on the Lindemann & Hoverson Company's dual purpose, creating a showroom and mercantile facility.

For a straightforward, industrial structure, Gerhardt has designed a building whose exterior clearly expresses and distinguishes its two interior functions. The terra cotta framing of the ground floor showroom space undoubtedly calls attention to the large showroom display windows where the company's products would have been visible. The more utilitarian treatment of the upper floor facades in brick is suitable for their warehouse function. The showroom interior was covered with gleaming white terra cotta, while the warehouse spaces are strictly utilitarian. Generally well-executed warehouse architecture tends to exhibit to decorative treatments at doorways, draw attention to corners, detailed cornices and parapets, and insert strong banding or vertical elements to break up the monotony of the gridlike structure. Gerhardt's design for the six-story L & H building does not disappoint, featuring strong brick elements and elaborate terra cotta and treatment. The cornice which tops the building is reflective of classical orders, yet individualistic in its ornamental detail. The main entrance, with intricate terra cotta pediment and entry, intentionally was placed on the "boulevard side," whose connotation with status and high end real estate also dictated an exquisite architectural expression.

CONCLUSION

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

The Lindemann & Hoverson Company showroom and warehouse building is one of the rare known industrial designs in Chicago by Paul Gerhardt, Sr. Gerhardt, who is well-known for his impressive Cook County Hospital building and Chicago Board of Education schools such as Lane Technical High School, holds a patent in industrial building design and designed numerous industrial buildings throughout his 50-year career. The flat-slab, reinforced concrete loft structure designed in 1924 for the Milwaukee-based manufacturer of stoves and small appliances, has a handsome exterior that clearly reflects its dual purpose of sales showroom and warehouse. It features classical white terra cotta ornamentation wrapping around the first story façade and echoed at the roof line, with an elegant interior terra cotta-clad showroom. Although noted as a prolific industrial designer, the L & H showroom and warehouse is one of Gerhardt's few extant industrial buildings.

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**United States Department of the Interior**
**National Park Service**

## National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number 10 Page 25

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

Property Index Number: 16-12-419-001-0000

Legal description:
Of that part of Lot 2 in the Partition by Maurice Wakeman and Others of the South half of the Southeast quarter of Section 12, Township 39 North, Range 13 East of the 3rd Principal Meridian, described as follows: beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of Washington Boulevard with the east line of Talman Avenue, which point is 25 east at right angles from the west line of said Lot 2; thence east along the north line of Washington Boulevard 100 fee; thence north parallel with the east line of Talman Avenue to the south line of Park (Maypole) Avenue; thence west along the south line of Park (Maypole) Avenue to the east line of Talman Avenue; thence south along the east line of Talman Avenue to the place of beginning.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The boundary includes the building and the property known commonly as 2620 West Washington Boulevard. Address ranges for the property include 2608-2624 West Washington Boulevard, 101 through 119 South Talman Avenue, and 2609 through 2625 West Maypole Avenue.

UTM REFERENCES

Zone 16
442600 E
4636820 N

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

**PHOTOGRAPH LIST**

LIndemann and Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse
Cook County, Illinois
Photos by: Victoria Granacki, April 2008

| | |
|---|---|
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0001.tif | Washington Boulevard (front, south) and Talman Avenue (west) Facades |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0002.tif | Washington Boulevard (front, south) and Talman Avenue (west) Facades, looking northeast |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0003.tif | Talman Avenue (west) and Maypole Street (north) facades, looking southeast |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0004.tif | Detail, terra cotta showroom exterior, Washington Boulevard (south) facade |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0005.tif | Detail, terra cotta showroom cornice, frieze, and pilaster, southwest corner |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0006.tif | Detail, roofline terra cotta ornament, southwest cornre |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0007.tif | Detail, front entry, Washington Boulevard facade |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0008.tif | First floor lobby, looking southeast at main entry and fireplace |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0009.tif | First floor lobby, looking northwest at showroom entrance |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0010.tif | Showroom, first floor, looking northeast to lobby |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0011.tif | Showroom, first floor, looking northwest |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0012.tif | Main staircase |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0013.tif | Typical floor, looking southeast |

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**

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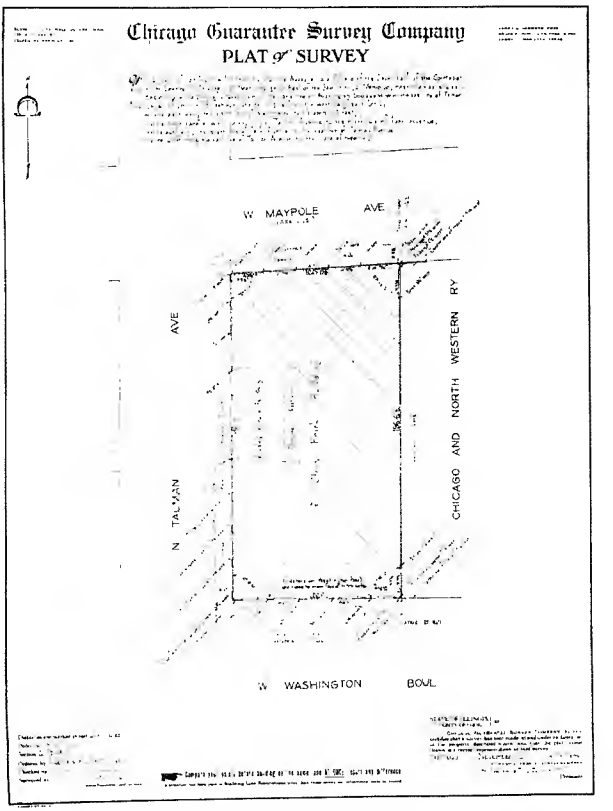
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0014.tif | Typical floor, looking southwest |
| IL_CookCounty_Lindemann&Hoverson Showroom&Warehouse0015.tif | Secondary staircase |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PLAT OF SURVEY
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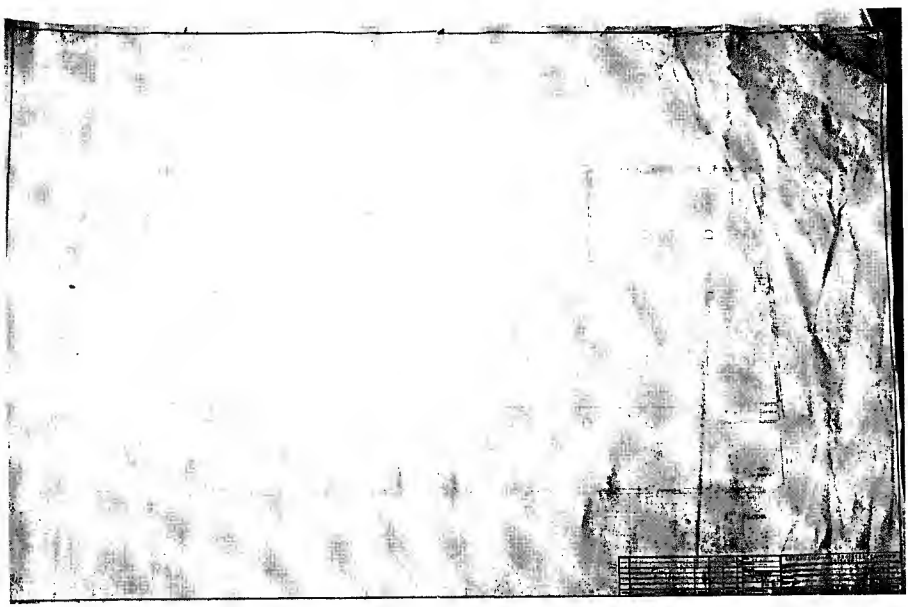
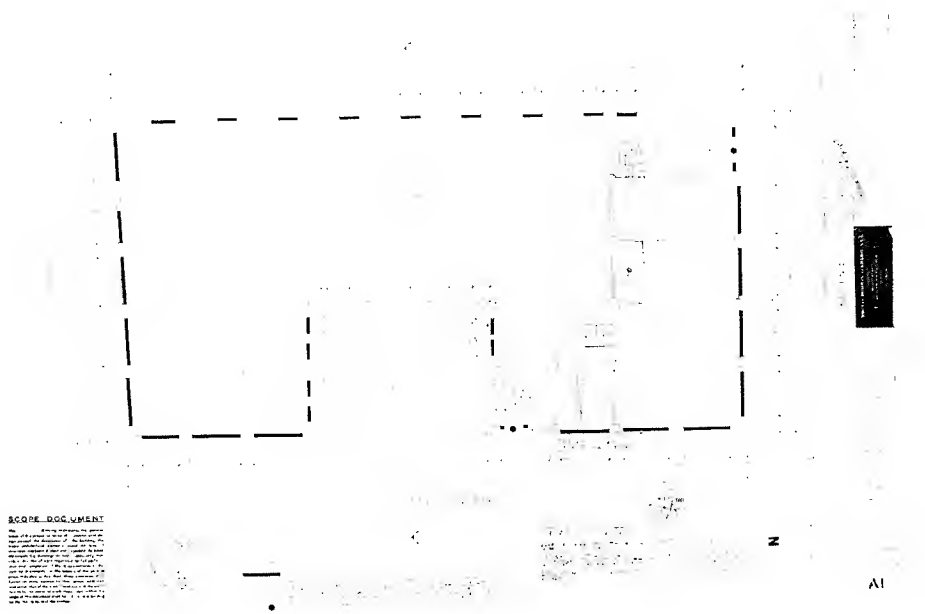
N TALMAN AVE
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RY
W WASHINGTON BOUL



First Floor Plan, ca. 1941

Second floor plan, 1941

**Lindemann & Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse Building**
**Chicago, Cook County, IL**




First floor plan, 1979

Typical floor plan, 1979

**Malawy, Terri**

From: Edson_Beall@nps.gov
Sent: Thursday, December 11, 2008 3:16 PM
To: WASO_CR_NR-NHL@nps.gov; WASO_CR_HISTORY@nps.gov
Subject: National Register Weekly List 12/12/2008

December 12, 2008

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice
(202) 354-2255, or E-mail: <Edson_Beall@nps.gov> This and past Weekly Lists are also available here: http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/nrlist.htm

Our physical location address is:

National Park Service 2280, 8th floor
National Register of Historic Places
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,
Washington D.C. 20005

Please have any Fed Ex, UPS packages sent to the above address. Please continue to use alternate carriers, as all mail delivered to us via United States Postal Service is irradiated and subsequently damaged.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 12/01/08 THROUGH 12/05/08

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

GEORGIA, BULLOCH COUNTY,
Upper Lott's Creek Primitive Baptist Church and Cemetery, Metter-Portal Hwy. and Westside Rd., Metter vicinity, 08000967, LISTED, 12/04/08

GEORGIA, HARRIS COUNTY,
Copeland, William and Ann, Jr., House,
19444 GA 116,
Shiloh vicinity, 08000969,
LISTED, 12/04/08

ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY,
Lindemann and Hoverson Company Showroom and Warehouse, 2620 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, 08001095, LISTED, 11/26/08

KENTUCKY, FAYETTE COUNTY,
New Zion Historic District,
4972 Newtown Pike through 5200 Newtown Pike, and 103-135 New Zion Rd., Georgetown